INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

By letters from California, we learn of the death of Dr. Ackley, late of this city.

NIMBOD KEMPER and PARKER CARSON, soldiers in the late war with Mexico, will please call at this G. A. C.

We publish the communication of "G. W. K.," notwithstanding we disagree totally with the sentiments which he expresses, and notwithstanding he talks like a man, demented, or beside himself. The writer rages about "Abolitionism," and "political hucksters about Indianapolis." What does he menn? He himself resides here, and should speak so as to be understood in regard to men and things, if he snuffs danger in the breeze. It is the worst, most wreiched of humbugs, to talk about Abolitionism in Indiana. No such thing exists within our borders, if we except perhaps ten per cent. of the Senate at length in opposition to the resolutions, the whigs, and perhaps that exception need not now be made, considering the influences of Taylorism.

But the man who can see no difference between extending slavery to territory now free from it, and the abolition of slavery in the States, districts or territo- Downs finally gave way for adjournment, without ries where it now exists, is not qualified to write up- concluding. on the subject for the honest information of the people. G. W. K. very evidently does not comprehend the difference. The last National Democratic Con- admission of California into the Union on an equal vention was able to see the difference; the last Deniocratic State Convention in this State saw it just as clearly, and so did the members of the Legislature, who have since passed upon the question. Were all these democratic bodies Abolitionists ! If G. W. table, which resulted-year 70, pays 121. K. is right, they were; but we imagine it will be news to men who are capable of reflection and dis-

All "old politicians"-including hunkers, flunkeyites, time-servers and conservatives-dread new issues and new questions of whatever character. They prefer to rest upon obsolete ideas or humbugs. But new questions will arise, and new issues, however they may be dreaded, and they must be met manfully, honestly and liberally. If those who have assumed be leaders, because of their luck in office-holding, are not equal to such crises, they must either stand aside is concerned.

We remember very well when we boldly assumed to advocate free trade doctrines, and unqualified hos- Every pretext was then resorted to to stave off a ditility to tariff "protection," and made that the great rect vote. The members from the North and West issue in the contest preceding 1843. Hundreds of displayed coolness of temper; they were determined issue in the contest preceding 1843. Hundreds of a vote should be taken, and that determination would times were we continued, and told that the people of have been effected but for the unexpected decision of Indiana would not sanction such ultra doctrines,- the Speaker. that they believed in "incidental" protection,-that they could not be made to believe any thing elac,and that our course would beat the democratic party to death! The latter, by the way, was a fate it had long been used to, and we were not much afraid to meet it again. But we pushed shead, politics was motion to refer the l'resident's California Message to revolutionized, and the democracy for the first time the Committee on Territories. revolutionized, and the democracy for the first time the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Clemens having the floor, proceeded to discuss in the history of the State was completely and per- Mr. Clay's resolutions, and entered into a defence of

manently triumphant. there is in successful politics, is to be RIGHT! To Foote participated, the further consideration of the become right, we must investigate, deliberate, and subject was postponed, and the Senate adjourned till consult our judgments and consciences. We shall try to do this, faithfully, and then, we shall act with went into Committee of the Whole on the President's boldness accordingly, fearless of consequences, but in California Message,

What democrat, of mature years, fails to remember the protests, disclaimers, the repudiations and finally the many apostacies, which occurred among the rights guarantied by the Constitution. self-styled democratic leaders, during Jackson's war against the U. S. Bank. Who does not know, that even at this day, many of the present whig leaders vitals of the South. claim to have been "original Jackson men," who anostatized on the new issue raised by the question of the House adjourned till to-morrow. re-chartering the Monster! Who does not know that the same is true, of the Independent Treasury question, when proposed by Mr. Van Buren ? Such has it been ever, in connexion with every great or

either.

York were destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss a Christian, if he thinks it will pay best. \$50,000; Insured \$10,000.

The Avon Theatre, at Norfolk, Va., was recently the work of an incendiary.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18th, 1850. - There have been se-

lars, one per cent, on sales, and one per cent. share, women of very equivocal character." who can doubt but that this honest and capable officer (of this intellectual administration) IMPORTED fresh THE "OPPRESSED" SOUTH .- Of the five full forfrom White Water, will serve the people handsomely Oh Whiggery!

article relative to the public printing of Ohio, which Mexico; and Bailie Peyton of La. to Chili-while manifests nothing more or less, than either the gross | Abbot Lawrence of Mass, as Minister to England, is ignorance or the dishonesty of that paper. We the only selection of that grade of appointments from should think the Gazette could afford to feel superior | the Free States. It is decidedly "ungenerous" thus to such miserable humbur,

ders against Gen. Lane, appearing in that paper in disunionists, so as to escape such "oppression." the shape of letters from Oregon, were uttered by Other southern marturs will soon be forced to take "locofocos," and considers this "a knock down argu- the places of Hannegan and Webb. ment." We do not. We suppose that there are a few "locofoco" as well as whig rascals; and that such would select the Tribune as their organ of public communication. If those assaults had been made by honest democrats, who had any reason to make them, they would have chosen a democratic paper, and not the Tribune, as their medium. This very selection proves their dislinnesty, if nothing else,

We intended to have erased the name of "Bowles" from the letter of Gen. Lane, published in jections to the Grand Jury System, as stated by P. our last; but accidently overlooked the matter until Does any gentleman know of any good, practical reait had passed through a portion of the semi-weekly, son why this partial, one-sided, secret inquisition, It would have been better to omit the name, as the should be retained or perpetuated ! letter was not intended for the public eye.

communication in our last, on the License Laws. It Ton. It does her no more than justice, and yet will should have been signed N. L.

Indiana Sentinel. State

Published every Thursday.]

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1859. SENATE.-Mr. Clay presented a petition from a single individual, asking that the first Senator proposing a dissolution of the Union be expelled from the Senate. Laid on the table.

After some unimportant business the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being Clay's

mise resolutions. Mr. Downs having the floor, proceeded to address and against the admission of California with her present Constitution. He would not object to her admission had the Constitution been adopted legitimately by the people of that State, but he believed it had been adopted by the meddling of the Executive. Mr.

House.-Mr. Doty offered a resolution and moved the previous question, that the committee on Territories be instructed to report a bill providing for the footing with the original States, with the boundaries and limits defined in the Constitution, said bill not to embrace any subject or matter outside of California. After considerable discussion, the year and nays were called on a motion to lay the resolution on the

Confusion has ever since prevailed. Several ineffectual attempts were made to adjourn. The memhers have mostly got their dinners, and there is every prospect of a long night's session.

[The session was protracted till 12 at night, and then the Speaker declared the civil day was ended, (a new idea!) and adjourned the House. The Southern men are determined to throw every obstacle in the way of California, because the people prohibited slavery. They want to carry their negroes there and drive the whites from the mines. 1

EXPLANATION .- In order to put an end to the discussion of the slavery question, Mr. Doty offered a or be submerged by the advancing tide of public sen- resolution instructing the committee on Territories to timent. It matters little which, so far as the world report a bill admitting California as she stands. The southern members were taken completely by surprise. but soon rallied and moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived by a decided majority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1850.

Quackenbush, sureties ad S. Swartwoot, passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

the South on the slavery question.

As then, so now, we believe that the only magic . After a lengthy debate, in which Clay, Cass and

House.-After unimportant business, the House

the full faith that right will ultimately prevail and Mr. Bay, of Missouri, having the floor, after some strictures on the Administration, launched out in the Slavery question. He was willing to go with the South as far as the Constitution warranted. He was opposed to Slavery, but in favor of giving the South

> Mr. Thaddeus Stevens followed, with some remarks on the subject of Slavery. He did not wish Slavery extended, and thought if let alone it would eat the

> After further discussion, the Committee rose and The Senate vesterday confirmed the nomination of Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, Minister to Russia, and Walter Forward, Charge to Denmark.

O'The New York Tribune is laboring very enernew political issue. Our polar star has always been getleally in trying to prove the infidelity of Thomas -the right! In that alone is there safety and suc- JEFFERSON to Christianity. It will be difficult for the cess. Keeping in view and adhering to that, will Tribune to show more than that Jefferson's notions gain us at least two converts for every apostate, that very much resembled those held by the Quakers. But suppose it could demonstrate beyond doubt that Jef-A more inopportune occasion than the present, for ferson was as great a skeptic as Paine, which it alattempting to distract the Democratic party of Indi- leges,-would the result strengthen the cause which ana, by making false issues, or appealing to ignorant the Tribune professes so much solicitude for! We prejudice, could not be selected, -unless it be done think not. We suspect another motive, besides a with a view of aiding the ultraists of the South to disposition to disparage Jefferson politically, operates reduce all free territory to the dominion of slavery, or upon the Tribune. Greeley himself has frequently in default of that, to dissolve the Union. They uim been charged with infidelity by his opponents, -even at nothing short of this, if we can understand the whigs. He undoubtedly sympathises with the French plain and positive declarations of the "Madmen" in infidels of the present day, and he may think it pro-Congress. They cannot have our aid to accomplish fitable and expedient to show forth his own professed faith by assailing the memory of Jefferson. He thus Fines .- A great fire, destroying 20 or 30 buildings, attempts to kill two birds with one stone, -and peroccurred in New Orleans on the 16th. The Picayune haps three : the last being a thrust indirectly against printing office and Robb's banking house were among Christianity, by proclaiming the unbelief of so great the buildings consumed. Loss half a million, mostly a man as Mr. Jefferson. We read (2 Cor. xi. 14.) that Satan may be transformed into an angel of light. The American Hotel and other buildings in New So may Greeley play the hypocrite, and pretend to be

GAMBLERS, &c., IN CALIFORNIA .- The New York burnt. Loss, \$17,000. The fire, it is supposed, was Tribune says-" An intelligent friend who enjoyed good opportunities for information in San Francisco. estimates the amount of gold in the hands of the rious riots against the School Act. The Assessor's gamblers alone of that city, on the 1st of January. house was burned, and a fire last night destroyed the (our latest date) at Fourteen Millions of Dollars. Canadian Institute Library and the Governor's Office. These 'sporting men,' by the way, have done the largest business of any class of operators in Califor-We are told that Zack Taylor's juvenile Re- nia during the last year. They subscribe liberally to gister at this place has opened a broker's shop under new churches, and assume the character of publicthe sign of the Register of the Land Office, and is spirited citizens. They of course pay the highest shaving the honest land purchasers to the tune of one rents, and rather the most of them; though the best per cent., so that with a salary of five hundred dol- private house in the city is owned and occupied by

are from the slave states and but one from the free states-viz. Mr. Rives of Va. to Paris; Mr. Barren-The Cincinnati Gazette recently contained an ger of N. C. to Madrid; Mr. Letcher of Ky. to to thrust all the diplomatic duties and diplomatic dol-The N. Y. Tribune asserts that the recent slan- lars on the abused South. It is enough to make them

> MICHIGAN ROAD.-Messrs. Geo. West and Holmes are taking active measures for planking this important route,-only second in importance to the National road. They raised more than ten thousand dollars stock subscriptions in as many days. We hope they will go shead with undiminished energy, and that all who are able will give them a lift.

> We hope our readers will take note of the ob-

The last No. of the Home Journal contains The signature was accidentally left off the column and a half notice of our poetess, Mrs. Bothe deemed favorable.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

For the State Sentinel.

The Grand Jury System.

As a convention is soon to assemble to remodel our civil and political institutions, it is proper that the attention of the people of the State should be called to all real or supposed errors or defects in our present system, and that remedies or substitutes fore wasted upon them, made an item in the common posed new system of State Government.

In my judgement the Grand Jury is a vicious, or dent spirits manufactured in the State, -a tax of from to say the least of it, a useless appendage to our courts and to a healthful and just system of criminal jurisprudence, and ought to be abolished.

It is a maxim of law that all men are presumed innocent until they are duly convicted of crime, which maxim is rendered nugatory and in fact is reversed dence of the people, and should be such as are calculated to guard from blight, suspicion and stain the honor and character of all upon whom they operate.

The Grand Jury is not such an institution. It has not the confidence of any one; I mean a confidence and enlightened hearing and consideration will be given to all subjects brought before them. If we have this confidence we must have it against reason and the nature of things, for the evidence on the part of the State only is heard and none on the part of the accused, and is it possible that justice can be done before such a body hearing but one side of the case ! The finding of a Grand Jury is blight and mildew system of valuation, upon each county and township be allowed to defend himself.

How many men are there in the State whose characters have been more or less injured by the causeless, the wanton, or the ill-advised finding of this se- the value of all lands, cattle, &c. &c., in each county, cret inquisition, who when placed before a court and and to make a fair and equal assessment of the State tax a traverse jury, were able to show and prove that upon each, to be submitted to the then next Legislature, there was not the least ground for a criminal charge whose approval by a joint vote of both branches should

ner, and whose characters are in fact about as much injured as though they had been convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.

and especially the members of the Grand Jury who sis of the State valuation, and then such township should found the indictment will think and say that the ac- appoint assessors to assess all taxable property in it, and cused only got clear by some flaw in the papers, or make out a list of taxes for the collector. the chicanery of his counsel. I have seen and known more than one case of this kind. Ought the character and liberty of an American citizen to undergo so injurious an investigation by a secret tribunal before which he cannot appear and be heard? It is and must be forbidden by every principle of justice and vants as may be consistent with the ends of good gov-

It is incompatible with our notions of fairness, and inapplicable to our institutions. It is not true even that it is valuable to the British subject in protecting his liberty, or that it was instituted for his benefit. It was organized by the British Kings (at an early period it is true), to operate and sit as a secret spy and informer against all those who were in fact or were thought to be wanting in fidelity to the British Crown or Laws.

does in England the system would be less objection- entitles the proposition to serious and mature considable in my mind. There (in England) the Grand Jury never finds an indictment, but such as are prepar- forms of legislation would be greatly diminished, and ed by the Crown Officer, (answering to our Prosecuting | the pitiful and despicable squabbles between the two Attorney) before the Grand Jury is called, and on their being sworn and charged, they are handed to the foreman of the Jury with the names of witnesses be forever prevented, and the whole expensive mato sustain each endorsement on the back; and no oth- chinery of our body would be dispensed with." er witnesses are examined and no other indictment is found. Then the subject knows whether he is or is a secondary consideration. The first and great quesnot to be charged before the Grand Jury, and in this tion is, what machinery is necessary to secure to the he has the advantage of our citizen who very frequently knows nothing of the matter until he is serve count. with process issued upon the indictment.

The habit of our Grand Juries examining at random and without special direction of the Court. fully explains the reason why not one out of ter who are indicted for felony are ever convicted.

to have all our criminal proceedings open to all, and that the accused should be at liberty from the first to the last step in the prosecution, to meet his accusers day. in public, face to face.

For the State Sentinel. the New Constitution.

suggested as one means of supplying the public treasury, capacity for self-government, or how the will of the viz: the State to become the insurer of all buildings in it, at the lowest rate now paid on the different kinds of risks; which would probably average about one per cent. It is probably within bounds to the different kinds of the law." By the aid of checks and guards which modern nations, instructed by ages of experience, It is probably within bounds to suppose that there are two have thrown around the departments of their governments, they have fully solved and demonstrated the rage \$200 each. This would give \$40,000,000. If these great problem of past ages as to man's capacity for buildings should be insured at three-fourths their value, self-government-without these very checks and the amount would be thirty millions of dollars, and the guards, the hopes of the philanthropist would, perpolicies would produce an annual revenue of \$300,000. haps, have never been realized.

Agents would be necessary in every county, and in some Nor is the argument in favor of the division of the counties several would be necessary, to value property legislative department into two co-ordinate and ser and collect moneys. These agents might be the county if Great Britain found it necessary for reasons local commissioners, or sheriffs, or assessors, as the insurance to that kingdom, to divide her Parliament into two business would not occupy even one agent all his business would not occupy even one agent all his parts, has not the division been found eminently use-time. Supposing the whole expense of insuring to reach ful and necessary in this country for other reasons? \$100,000, including lesses by fire, the net revenue would The division is admitted as necessary in Great Briby all careful men, and would not be felt as a burden by class—the whole people; but a single interest to be any one; while by most men, it would be cheerfully and consulted—the interest of the whole people, one and gladly paid. The amount of the whole matter is this.

The State would become the insurer of all buildings to the amount of three-fourths of their value, and receive of the people is reflected by their delegates, for what the usual amount paid to insurance offices, for the insurance. To large numbers it would be a relief from all taxation, proper. Those who had been in the habit of brought to our notice by President Taylor, or he being insured, would continue to be insured against loss, would not exclaim, "no rival interests in this counat the same cost, and relieved from former taxation, while try." True, there is not in this country as in Great these not insured before, would now be insured, but not Britain, an aristocracy of birth and wealth establish-

TYRO.

Bruin's M Roads, for the handsome club of subscribers which he sent us, and have also forwarded the bers which he sent us, and have also forwarded the extra copies. Those who desire Godey's beautiful in favor of a single legislative assembly, the object in the next place will be to exhibit some of the reasons for the double organization. wards, instead of an extra paper, will please so state, The separation of the legislative department into and we shall forthwith order it.

For the State Sentinel. The New Constitution.

In my last I spoke of making liberal and permanent rovision for free common schools. For this purpose, I would suggest that the present useless provision for county seminaries, might be abolished, and the funds heretoshould be pointed out to take their place in our pro- school appropriation. A bank tax for the privilege of circulating notes-a tex of five mills a gallon on all ar-

five to lifty dollars for tavern licenses, and of one half as much for all common victuallers, with the present school funds, and the income from pedlers' licenses and suction licenses, would probably be found an ample permanent endowment for the support of a common school system that would bring the means of a good English education within the reach of the poorest children in the State, by the intervention of a Grand Jury, for as soon as equally with the richest. To this permanent appropriaan indictment is found by this body, (although not tion should be added a light annual school tax, the smallduly convicted) the accused in fact is believed to be est amount to be fixed by the Constitution, with a proviguilty by the public. The institutions of a State sion that the towns taxing themselves the highest, should should be such as to command the respect and confipropriation, as is the case in Massachusetts, and some other States.

The ordinary civil expenses might be provided for by the equal taxation of all property, such as all real estate, money at interest, all stocks, except State stocks and United States stocks, all cattle, merchandise, furniture, that its proceedings will be impartial and that a full carriages, tools, farming utensits, boats, and in fact every kind of productive, ornamental or convenient property, of whatsoever name or nature, and a light poll-tax. A sinking fund might be provided for the final extinguishment of the State debt, out of the income from the public works, and the public lands, and all other public prop-

The present mode being unequal and unjust in many instances, provision should be made for a fair and just upon a man's character which no time or circumstan- and city in the State. This assessment might be made ces can efface, and all this is done on hearing only once in ten years, in the following manner, viz: every one side, and perhaps the weaker side of the evi- year preceding the new assessment, it should be made dence, in a silent conclave where the citizen cannot the duty of the voters of each congressional district to elect one assessor, and of the people of the State to elect two at large, in like manner as we choose electors of President and Vice President, whose duty it should be to assemble at some convenient place at the capital, and fix be necessary to make it of legal force. I present here The intelligent in every county can point out more merely the general idea. The details would require much discussion and care, in framing the law. The assessment once made, there would be no further expense attending it for ten years.

After the tax upon each county had been fixed, the townships should each appoint an assessor, to meet in A large portion of the ignorant of the community convention to fix the tax for each township upon the ba-

But as a penny saved is better than a penny assessed, and as good as a penny collected, the strictest economy should be observed, not inconsistent with an efficient administration of justice, and the public weal generally. Those who feed at the public crib should be reduced to the smallest number possible, and as many public serernment, paid by fees; and these should not exceed a Whatever may have been the necessity or utility fair compensation for the services performed-and all beof this institution in England, I am satisfied that youd that, if any, should be paid into the public treasury. SWITZERLAND.

For the State Sentinel.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. The Legislative Assembly.

In the Sentinel of February 7th, is an article from the pen of one " learned in the law," proposing a change of our Constitution in the organization of the Legislative Assembly, so as to have only a single Representative body. This article comes to us with the endorsement, in part, of the Sentinel. The But if the same practice prevailed with us that learned paternity of the article, with the endorsement, eration. The first reason assigned for the change is economy, "as the time necessary to go through the bodies, so often witnessed, each attempting to outmanœuvre the other, in bringing on or staving off an election, thus consuming a large share of time, would

> Economy in the formation of a government is only people the best government; and until that question is settled, economy must not be taken into the ac-

The squabbles referred to, consequent upon bringing on elections, are of very rare occurrence, and will doubtless be obvinted in the new Constitution, by restoring to the people the right to elect all their officers. There will then only remain to the legislature the right to elect the officers necessary to their or-It would be better, cheaper, fairer and more manly, ganization, and United States' Senators. And the present indications are so frequent as to justify us in he conclusion, that the Constitution of the United States must undergo a similar change at no distant

"That man is capable of self-government," and " that the will of the people is, and of right ought to be, the supreme and uncontrolled power in the State," A New Mode of Raising Money under are truths so axiomatic as to be most cordially conceded. But in what respect the division of the legis-MESSES. EDITORS:-I have heard the following mode lature into two co-ordinate branches reflects on man's

be \$200,000 per annum. No taxes should, in such an tain, but it is said that there are no rival interests in event, be levied upon buildings. Such a tax is now paid this country to be represented. "There is only one

> No rival interests! This learned gentleman must certainly belong to "the rest of mankind," lately

ed by law; but there is in these United States as ra-Such are the outlines of a plan for raising a portion of pacious an aristocracy of wealth as can be found in the public revenue that I have heard suggested. If found Europe. And although in this new state great to be expedient and desirable, provision might be made equality exists in the wealth and circumstances of in the new Constitution for legislative enactments for the people, yet the day is feet approaching when warguards and checks which the wisdom of man can invent, to protect the interests and great natural rights

Having thus briefly noticed some of the arguments

two co-ordinate bodies, guaranties a more extensive

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knowledge of the will of the people in those bodies, and more wisdom in carrying that will into effect, than can be found in a single body.

There is an evident tendency in the progressive spirit of the age in the United States to increase, rather than diminish the number of members in legislative bodies; and for obvious reasons, as embodying a more intimate and extended knowledge of the will, the wants, and the interests of the people, as well as greater wisdom to carry that will into effect.

The double organization will enable a larger body to act separately than could not together. But the chief and great object of this separation of the legislature into two houses, acting separately, and with co-ordinate powers, is to destroy the evil effects of sudden and strong excitement, and of precipitate measures, springing from passion, caprice, prejudice, personal influence and party intrigue." All these passions and influences are sympathetic and may become general in one body, so as to stamp their impress on the propositions under consideration; but the other body, acting separately, is not influenced thereby; and, moreover, the elements thereof may not exist in the other to the same extent; and if both should exhibit a want of due consideration, it is no argument in favor of the single body. It must like-wise be conceded that it is more difficult, when there are two hon-es, to form combinations, by which measures, pernicious to the interests of the people, are thrust upon the country. This legislative "log-rolling" has done much mischief in this State, even with our checks; that much more would have been done by a single legislative assembly without them, is Having thus given a few brief reasons for the dou-

ble organization, and which are but a tittle of what might be adduced, it will now be shown that experience sheds a broad stream of light on this question. That the gentleman who has put forth this proposition of a single legislative assembly, has carefully avoided history in relation thereto, is most apparent Men, "learned in the law," have theorized on, and sketched the plans of model governments, but time, the great teacher, has shown that in consequence of the infinity of motives to human action, no theory can be predicated thereon, and that experience is the only safe guide in framing the fundamental laws of a country. Fortunately for the people of this State, they are not subjected to the necessity of testing, by way of experiment, the proposed plan. Pennsylvania and Georgia, composed of people homogeneous with our own, that the will of the people might be directly reflected by their delegates, concentrated all legislative power in a single house; and we have the result in the instability and passion which marked their proceedings; and so sensible were the people of this defect, and the inconveniences they had suffered from it, that is both States they amended their constitutions, and introduced another body to check the misrule that had prevailed. "No portion of the political history of mankind is more full of instructive lessons on this subject, or contains more striking proofs of the faction, instability and misery of states under the dominton of a single, unchecked assembly, than that of the Italian republics of the middle ages, and which rose in great numbers and with dazzling and transient splendor in the interval between the fall of the Eastern and Western Empire of the Romans. They were all alike constituted with a single unbalanced assembly. They were all alike miserable and ended in smilar disgrace." France is perhaps the only nation that, having tried both plans, adheres to that of a single assembly; and her example, blackened with recent infamy, will not tempt the people of this country to forsake a safe and well tried system,

to tread in her devious and tortuous footsteps. The argument is by no means conclusive, that when a measure falls between the two houses the will of the people has been defeated thereby. One house has as good a right to know the will of the people as the other, and when a measure fails to receive the sanction of both houses, it is presumptive, at least, that it is not required, or that the means employed to carry that will into effect are inadequate, or detrimental to some other cherished measure or principle of the people; and so far has our legislation gone to carry out the will of the people that we have, in our local laws, met the wishes of every individual. The concentration of all legislative power in a single assembly would only increase the great curse of the age-excessive legislation, embracing things present, and, as in Congress, when they proposed in the beginning of the Mexican war to legislate in reference

to any territory we might acquire-things to come. It is urged against the double organization of the Legislature, that the two houses do not give that attention and feel that responsibility that one single assembly would give and feel. This is by no means true. And if it were true, it would prove that a single member would be better than many members, for, having no one to divide the responsibility with, he would exercise care and attention in due proportion

to the whole responsibility. There are remedies for all the evils complained of, but they are not to be found in the consolidation of the two branches of the legislative department.

[Communicated.] They Won't Mix.

Nothing is, with right-minded democrats, more lamentable than the political suicide of men who, as fearless advocates of democratic principles, have raised themselves to such an elevated point in the estimation and confidence of reformers, as to create, unfortunately, in such advocate's minds, the belief that they can lead their admirers-nay, drive them,-just when and where they please. Such usurpers are invariably disappointed; somedisappointed; and, as their own bad conduct recoils upon them, and breaks them down, they are, in every sense of the expression, political snicides—broken down politi-cians: they have lost the admiration of their late, and never gain one with their new friends-a disappointment that only adds to the regret of the one and the contempt of the other. I have often been surprised that, to such men, history is so unayailing: history would, had it been consulted, at a very trifling expense to the patient, have saved the political life of Aaron Burr, at the ill-starred moment for his good name and fame, when he concluded to gain so advantage personal to himself, at the expense of his friends, by treason with the enemy: so too, with Col. Burr's distinguished kinsman, Mr. Van Buren, when he undertook, in accordance with Mr. Benton's unfortunate advice, to drive the democratic party of the United States upon the Texas question, over to the position and doctrines of unadulterated federalism, upon the Louisiana question. Mr. V. B. had for more than a quarter of a century held the liberalists of our country in such a chain of admiration for his eloquent essays and speeches in behalf of the rights of man, that many were, at first, fearcause such division among themselves as to peril our success in the political contest then just at hand: but what a lesson did the result of that contest teach! The rank and file dropped him, to use an Irishism, like a hot po-

I submit these remarks to the prayerful consideration of such men in Indiana as are using every effort in their power to convey the democratic party here and elsewhere, body and trowserloons, to the bed and board of Abolitionism. They will find that, so long as even a nook or corner can be found for the dissemination of such doctrines as amanate from the pure pens of "T." and "N." their labors will be lost. That democracy and abolitionism will mix, is a new doctrine in Indiana; one too, that could not, in the nature of things, have originated this for west; it smells like cod-fish. Leave the towns and cities-the scenes and haunts of political wireworkers and demagogues—go to the country, where the democracy care not who, but what is in office; ask them if they think the two will mix? You will hear them answer—" No, not unless times have altered wonderfully since 1844, when we voted for Polk and Dallas, because since 1844, when we voted for Polk and Dallas, because they were nominated by, and had accepted the nomination of, a convention that declared just as eternal hostility to federalism in the shape of abolitionism, as in the shape of whiggery! Tell those political bucksters about Indianapolis, that they may find soon, and very much to their surprise, that the political sexton is not dead yet; nor has he quit the business; and furthermore, if they want our opinion about abolitionism and democracy, it is that they won't MIX."

G. W. K. Indianapolis, Feb., 1850.

The Louisiana dry dock at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, sunk in deep water on the night of the 12th. It would hold four large ships, and cannot be raised without great expense.

The Illinois State Register speaks favorably of the wheat prospect in the region of Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1850. The House was engaged all day with the consideration of the joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue. Several amendments were offered, and any number of five minute speeches made. The House finally rejected all the amendments, but those reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The main question was then ordered to be put, but a econsideration of the vote was moved, and the mater lies over till to-morrow.

From Washington.

Correpondence of the State Sentinel.

In the Senate, after a lengthy debate on the question of receiving a petition from the citizens of Peonsylvania, praying for a peaceful dissolution of the Union, which terminated in the rejection of the peition, only three, Chase, Hale and Seward, voling ave, Mr. Berrien of Ga., one of, if not the most polished orator in the Senate, proceeded to speak agrinst Mr. Clay's resolutions. He contended that the Constitution carried slavery into the territories of the United States. He also opposed the admittance of California as a State. The honorable gentleman before concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Dr. Gwin, one of the Senators elect from California, and both the Representatives are in town. They are all firm and decided democrats. Dr. Gwin states that California is overwhelmingly democratic, and that if there were any whigs there, they took care not to own their politics.

Col. Fremont was detained on account of the illess of his lady.

Levin, the native-American Congressman from Pennsylvania, and a firm supporter of the "nowers that be," and Fitz Henry Warren, Taylor's head Butcher, had a "knock down," at the Irving House, in this city, last Saturday. It seems that Warren had refused to make some appointment recommended by Levin-and upon the former accosting Levin-Levin told him he "was a d-d scoundrel"-a scufile immediately ensued, which would have ended rather dis-astrously to the M. C., had not Col. Baker, and several others interfered. It's a wonder "all the decency" can't conduct themselves more properly.

Rumor says that Gen. Houston intends resigning his seat in the Senate, after the slavery and Texas boundary questions are settled. In that event, Mr. Kaufman, the able representative of that State, on the floor of the House, will likely succeed him.

Speaking of Texas, the latest intelligence from that State, represents her Legislature as having voted men and money, to enforce her jurisdiction over the county of Santa Fe. The President has given orders that the military should not oppose the authorities of Texas, and consequently, there will be a conflict between the people of Santa Fe and Texas, in which the latter will undoubtedly be successful. This is "masterly inactivity," on the part of our Executive, for you .-Without the boldness or frankness to come out in favor of the extension of slavery, and the claims of Texas to New Mexico, he is nevertheless pursuing a policy and recommending a course-non-action -which will insure both. A pretty specimen of a free soil

Gey, James Watson Webb, one of Taylor's honest, capable, and faithful appointments, was this day rejected, by the Senate, as charge to Vienna. The vote on his confirmation was, ayes, 7-noes 34. Mr. Clay voted against him-Gen. Webb Lowever has pocketed \$4,500 outfit. His successor, of course, will get \$4,500 more-this is the way the people's money is spent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1850.

The motion to reconsider the vote vesterday, by which the main question was ordered to be put, on the bill providing for the expense of collecting the revenue, was carried, in the House, to-day. Mr. King, of N. J., then offered an amendment, allowing the Secretary \$1,225,000 for the next six months. This amendment passed, and the bill as thus amended, went through all the requisite forms, and finally passed. aves 105-noes 78.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to examine into this matter a little. Mr. Meredith has expended, in the last half year, \$1,291,897,21-this bill gives him \$1,225,000 for the next half yearmaking the whole amount of collecting the revenue for the fiscal year ending June, 1850, \$2,516,897,21, or nine hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and 21 cents, more than the law of 3d March, 1849, allowed him, and four hundred and eighly-four thousand, two hundred and sixlyone dollars and 21 cents more than Mr. Walker expended in the fiscal year ending June, 1848. But say the whig financiers, California and Oregon are an ad ditional expense-an expense that Mr. Walker had not to incur. Well, let us see. Mr. Meredith calculates the expense of collecting the revenue, in these territories, at only \$125,000. Mr Walker, on the other hand, was charged with the expenses of the debenture system, now abolished, \$40,000-the additional charge of arming and equipping revenue cutters as vessels of war, \$50,000-the marine service was one third larger than now, making \$91,000 more of a charge-the estimated revenue is \$1,500,000 less this year, making \$45,000 more of a charge in 1848 -making altogether \$226,000 of expenses under Mr. Walker, that Mr. Meredith is relieved of. This will certainly offset the additional expense of collecting the revenue of California and Oregon. The fact then stands undisputed and undisputable, that, with every advantage in his favor, Taylor's Secretary of the Treasury requires nearly half a million more to collect the revenue than was expended by his predeces-

sor. Let the people think of this.

Mr. Inge of Ala., delivered himself in the House. His speech was like Southern speeches generally, except that he did not say much about disunion. H spouted the usual quota of nonsense and rant bowever. Mr. Berrien of Ga., resumed and concluded his speech, in the Senate, to-day. The ladies were out in numbers, and took possession of the Senate Chamber, the Senators, of course, being too gallant to re-

fuse them admittance. Previous to the speech of the Senator of Ga., there was rather a spirited debate, on the question of receiving a petition from New Hampshire, asking that slavery may not be extended into New Mexico and California. In answer to some remarks of Mr. Butler of S. C., Mr. Hale said, " New Hampshire blood, coursing in New Hamp-hire veins, from the commencement of this Government, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and upon the field of battle, has attested their rights; and she has sons that will still vindicate those rights against all her foescome when they will, how they will, and where they

Mr. Davis, of Miss., combatted the position-and Mr. Butler, of S. C., declared that the South did not ask and did not want the extension of slavery-"Hands off! let us alone!" was all they asked.

[In the above debate, Mr. King of Ala., declared that slave holders had the right to carry and hold slaves in any portion or all of the territories. So he is reported in the Union .-- EDS. SENT.]

ENGLISH STANDARD PERIODICALS .- We invite the attention of gentlemen to the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., for the republication of the Foreign Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. These works, together, are invaluable to all who desire to acquire a profound knowledge of the mental moral and political world as it is. And the very low rates at which they may be had, brings them all within the convenient reach of every professional and business man. We shall soon take occasion to call attention to these works more particularly.

A California letter says:

"Gold digging had been mostly suspended for the season, and a great many persons were flocking into the towns. Wages of common laborers were much lower, only from four to six dollars a day being paid Mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, &c., com mand from \$12 to \$16 a day. The country is overrun with PRINTERS!"

If the last sentence is true, no money will be made at printing; for printers are in the habit of competing with one another, until they get below cost, and work for nothing by choice. In no other trade is there so little esprit du corps, as in printing.

O'The Pittsburgh Gazette understands that, in consequence of the injurious effects of the ten hour law, the proprietors of the cotton mills have unamimously agreed to suspend work. Pass what laws you may, for the protection of labor, and capitalists still exercise the power of starvation, to bring laborers to